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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m...Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m...Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m.. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

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7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m...Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon...Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m...Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m...Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Voeux Road Central.

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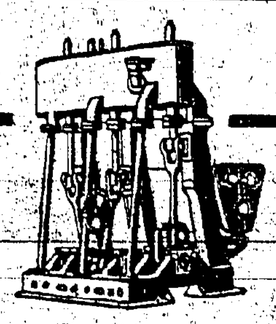
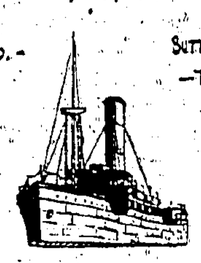
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Hongkong, April 1, 1912. WONG PING WA, *Manager.*

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

A BRIEF ENEMY SUCCESS.

LONDON, August 2.
2.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

After 48 hours of incessant rain, the enemy, yesterday afternoon, succeeded, at great cost, in gaining a foothold in our advanced positions near the Ypres-Roulers railway.

Our counter-attack drove him out from all points, completely re-establishing our former line.

We successfully carried out a raid to the south-east of Hargicourt.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, August 2.

A French communique reports:—

There has been persistent rain on the Belgian Front.

Our troops continue to organise the positions won to the north of the Aisne.

There was reciprocal artillery activity on the Craonne-Hurtebise sector. The Germans attacked to the west of Cerny but were repulsed. We took 30 prisoners.

There has been an artillery duel on the right of the Meuse.

BAD WEATHER CONTINUES.

LONDON, August 2.

A French communique reports:—

The bad weather continues in Belgium.

There was great artillery activity last night at Brun-en-Laonnois and to the west of Craonne.

There was a violent artillery struggle on the left bank of the Meuse.

The Germans attacked again on the Avocourt Wood sector, but without result.

LATER.

A French communique states:—

In Belgium our artillery work is dominating the German artillery whose activity is greater east and north of Bixschoote and prevented any attempted attack.

We stopped two enemy attacks east of Cerny.

There has been reciprocal artillery work east of the Meuse.

TEN DAYS AERIAL WORK.

Between July 21 and July 31 we brought down 20 aeroplanes and two balloons and caused 21 aeroplanes to descend.

Ten flying squadrons threw 41,000 kilograms of projectiles over the stations at Roulers, Metz, Thionville and elsewhere, besides factories, cantonments, bivouacs, and munition depots, causing considerable damage.

GERMAN REPORT.

"REPULSED THE ENEMY EVERYWHERE."

LONDON, August 2.

The German official report says:—

We repulsed the enemy in Flanders everywhere in heavy fighting, frequently forwarding our battle-lines by counter-attacks. We took several hundred prisoners.

We repulsed five French attacks at Chemin-des-Dames.

The French fruitlessly attacked on the west bank of the Meuse.

The prisoners captured yesterday now number 750.

Enemy attacks at Casinului failed.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 21st July, amounted to 62,990 tons and the sales during the period to 44,350 tons.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE FIRST DAY'S ATTACK.

GERMAN LOSSES "MUST BE COLOSSAL."

LONDON, August 2.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters in Flanders, telegraphing on July 31, states that so terrific was our artillery fire that the Germans abandoned their first and second lines on the Yser Canal on July 29, and allowed the French to occupy them. The enemy's subsequent attempt to recover the positions was an utter failure.

The ground where the French are consolidating is very flat and so wet that it is most difficult to entrench. The great shell craters fill with water under the eyes of the observer.

The most notable feature of the battle was the appalling artillery preparation, in accordance with General Petain's cherished idea, that the Allied gunfire must be five times greater than that of the Germans.

Telegraphing again on August 1, the Correspondent says that the battle remains predominently of an artillery character.

The hapless German infantry must have been practically unprotected, as dug-outs or even deep trenches were impossible in the water-logged country; hence numerous dead were found.

Their losses must be colossal. Our preponderance of gun power enables us to keep up a steady barrage on the German rear, through which reinforcements and reliefs have to come before an attack can be organised.

The enemy artillery has been concentrating on certain sectors.

The wretched weather prevents the airmen from directing counter-battery work to any extent and it is very hard to get definite news as to what is happening in the thunderous, crimson-tinted haze which is shrouding the battle-front.

The fact has again been illustrated that whatever side dominates in gun power gets the fullest value of the infantry. For example, on Tuesday our troops had comparatively little fighting and it was when the lay of the ground rendered effective artillery support difficult or impossible, that the resistance was really stubborn.

ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES.

PARIS, August 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a message to General Petain, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the war, expresses the Army's profound admiration of the French Army's magnificent courage. "The bonds of friendship have been tightened by the certainty of final victory and triumph of a just cause."

General Petain replied:—"The successes which have been obtained under your High Command, by the British and French Armies, gloriously testify to the strength of the links which unite the Armies, until the decision is secured."

MESSAGES EXCHANGED BETWEEN SIR DOUGLAS HAIG AND GENERAL PETAIN.

LONDON, August 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed to General Petain, Commander-in-Chief, paying a tribute to the ability and ardour of the French Army commanded by General Anthoine—"whose success assured the Allied flank and largely contributed to to-day's success."

General Petain replied saying:—"The success of the combined attack which you directed is shedding fresh glory on the British Flag and strengthens the mutual confidence between the British and French Armies."

(Continued on Page 6.)

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By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1982

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MR. PROTHERO'S HOPEFUL HARVEST FORECAST.

"GERMANY CANNOT STARVE US."

A fascinating story of the conversion of the soil of England into a vast kitchen-garden was told recently to the Gardeners' Company by Mr. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Prothero's gratifying revelation was made after he had been presented with the freedom of the company, "in recognition of his distinguished services to agriculture."

In urban areas, he said, 172,000 additional gardens of some ten poles and upwards had been laid out. Altogether there were something like 500,000 more of these gardens now being cultivated for crops. Very large areas in infirmaries and hospitals, and in places where soldiers were billeted, had also been added.

Seed merchants have increased their supplies by 350 per cent., which, if even only two-thirds come up, would mean a considerable increase in the food supply of the country.

Even in Bermondsey there were gardens which would produce really good crops. Upwards of 1,000 acres of additional land were under small cultivation in Middlesex. Before the war Wandsworth had 100 allotments, and it now had 2,200, while Southall now had 2,000 with a population of 30,000 people.

GERMANY CANNOT STARVE US.

Whether, at the very worst, it is possible for Germany to starve us into submission was the question which Mr. Prothero set himself to answer when he spoke after luncheon.

The nation wanted nine million 4lb. loaves a day. Our harvest this year would not find us these loaves. But with economy—and waste of bread was now a national crime—the harvest plus the amount we hoped to have in hand next September should be enough to tide us over another year.

Germany cannot starve us, even if her submarines triumph completely over the Allied Fleet and not a grain of cereals comes into this country. They can inflict upon us great discomfort. We may have to put our livestock on very short commons. We shall have to economise, but I say quite deliberately that the harvest, supposing that the amount that we have calculated to have in hand in September is right, will be enough to pull us through.

Within the last four or five months we had added a million acres to our area of cereals and potatoes, and the crops of the latter and of oats would be very largely increased.

If the extended agricultural programme of 1918 was carried out we should be able to supply the normal rate of consumption of nine million loaves a day, even if we started with nothing in hand and no grain of corn was brought into the country for a whole year. And we should have a margin over, which would provide liberal supplies for live stock.

After the ceremony at Bakers' Hall, Mr. Prothero went to the Guildhall, in the company of Mr. G. R. Blades, a Past Master, and took up the freedom of the City of London.

THE CARSO.

[By C. VINCE.]

There could be no grimmer battlefield. Its name means the "land of stones." It might almost have been made in the beginning by the devastation of war. The Alps, though they add new and awful labours to war's suffering, can make it beautiful, but this plateau of the Carso is ugly and terrible, without beauty and without comfort for men. It is by the hardest of all the roads which the Allies travel that the Italians must fight their way to Trieste; the freedom of their countrymen and the restoration of all Italy.

The Carso extends along the coast of the Adriatic from the river Isonzo for fifty miles to the Quarnero Gulf. It lies along the bottom of the peninsula of Istria, which has Trieste at one corner, Fiume at the other, and Pola, the great naval base of Austria, at its head. It is a high, rough plateau of limestone, fifteen miles broad. That is the Carso itself, but this same formation of limestone hills is continued far down the coast of the Adriatic to the mountains of the Balkans. The whole range is now a desert of dry stone, but once upon a time it was covered with forests where first the Romans, and in later days the Venetians, cut the wood for their galleys.

The Carso is a sombre country without shape and with scarcely any features. It has no order: its slopes run in all directions; its streams flow mysteriously; its valleys lead you nowhere; they are only rough grooves or hollows in the hills. It is a rugged, hard expanse of broken rocks and stones. As you look across its slopes, unrelieved by the good shape and colour of trees, barren of all life, littered close with the sharp red-brown lime-tones which make every step a pain, it seems as if giants with hammers more terrible than the heaviest of modern guns, had shattered the hills and scattered the fragments across the land.

Among the litter of limestones and stretches of naked rock are innumerable caves, and funnel-shaped gullies called *dolinas*: in these *dolinas* some moisture can collect, life is possible, and in the most sheltered of them are undergrowths and stunted pines. But there is no cheerful and open flow of streams. Sometimes depressions in the hills hold the rain and become marshes, or even gloomy lakes, but for the most part even the water deserts this cheerless place. The rain when it falls disappears at once. The limestone is easily worn by water, and so in the passage of the centuries the water had made for itself many subterranean ways. Under the Carso is a mysterious network of streams. They appear and disappear: some form lakes; others go suddenly underground, to flow on by their own secret courses, and never rise again. Just as there is no order in the slopes of its hills, so no one can map the system of the Carso's streams: nor tell whence they come, nor how they go.

Across this rough and broken place sweeps the Bora, a fierce wind in which no plants can live; there are earthquakes and landslips and the hot unshaded days turn to nights that are bitterly cold.

Such is the inhospitable country where the Italians established their lines, after the crossing of the Isonzo, and the capture of Corizia; there they have maintained them through the winter and there they are now pushing steadily on towards Trieste. It is a place where war has new hardships and difficulties. There is no kindly earth in which men can dig and shelter. Their trenches must be broken laboriously in the hard rock; there transport must have a way made for it across the rough fields of sharp limestones; and fighting in that complex, uneven country of rocks and gullies and caves is broken up into little fierce struggles, where men are cut off from their comrades and lose all touch with one another.

You feel that these men, forced to live among the hard rocks, must have that same longing for the earth as men shut up in the iron of the battleships on the monotonous seas. They must crave for the rivers, for the shade and the cool colour of the trees, for the mere smell and touch of the earth. They must push on with a longing for more than victory. As you stand on the Carso at Monfa cone you see behind you all that the Italian armies have left, the broad rivers, the slender church towers, the white villages, the wooded green plains. In front is the broken forbidding country of the red limestone. But beyond you can see the hills of Istria rising out of the blue waters. There lies Trieste.

Our experience is that the greater the eminence of the doctor the greater is the probability of an acute difference of opinion with some other doctor of equal eminence.—Mr. Maclean, at the House of Commons Tribunal.

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and Diarrhoea during the summer months a gentle laxative should be used whenever necessary to keep the system clean.

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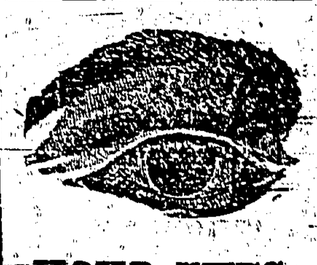
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All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP.	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	707'	88' top / 73' bottom	0"	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	76'	13' 8"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	235'	52' 8"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	67'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	127'	60'	12'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	456'	85'	20'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Main Dock	430'	84'	22'	7' 6"	
Lamont Dock	253'	64'	16'	7' 6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. 55.
TOWN OFFICE. QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20 Hongkong.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERRION" HONGKONG.

BANKRUPT SALE.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 4th August, 1917, commencing at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

THE WHOLE OF THE
STOCK IN TRADE OF A JEWELLER AND SILVER-SMITH,
Consisting of :—

18-Kt. GOLD and JADESTONE Rings, Earrings, Bracelets, Scarf Pins Charms, &c., &c.

SILVER Rose Bowls, Vases, Cups, Flower Holders, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Hair Brushes, Mirrors, and Ornaments, &c., &c.

IVORY Carvings of all Descriptions.

GRASS CLOTH Red Spreads, Lady's Dresses, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Doilies, &c., &c.

Also

A Number of Pieces of LACQUER WARE and about 15 Sets of IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

And

A Number of Lots of SILK EMBROIDERIES, Bedspreads, Cushion Covers and Pongee Silk, &c., &c.

On view from Thursday, the 2nd August.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1934

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 11th August, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD LINEN,
Comprising :—

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Turkish Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, White Shirtings, &c., &c.,

Also

A CONSIGNMENT OF
BRASS AND KINKOSAN WARE,
Comprising :—

Ash Trays, Jardinieres, Flower Holders, Incense Burners, Vases, Finger Bowls, Ornaments, &c., &c.

TERMS :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 30, 1917. 1995

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz :—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1856.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot. No. 101=8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent 384.15.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot. No. 101=675 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent 26.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.
or to
Messrs. HUGHES and HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong May 9, 1917. 1777

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

WEDNESDAY,

the 8th August, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, &c., &c.,
As follows :—

Four Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

3 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, Carpets (New and second hand), &c., &c.

And

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 2000

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

FRIDAY,

the 10th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A CONSIGNMENT OF
TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES,
Consisting of :—

Pipes of all Description, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Ladies Purses, Military Hair Brushes, &c., &c., &c.,

Also

A number of Japanese Tea and Coffee Sets, Screens, Carved Nikko Tables, &c., &c., &c.

And

One Motor Cycle 3 H. P. in good running order.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2004

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND"
In Good Condition.

Terms :—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong July 31, 1917. 1979

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,

etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(ESTABLISHED 1814),
25, ARCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Cable Address: 'ANNUAIRE' LONDON.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
THERAPION No. 2
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.
THERAPION No. 3
CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOUR, &c.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 4/-.
SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. L'S CLINIC MED. CO., HAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.
A CURE FOR YOU
THE NEW DRAGEE (PASTILLES) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT THOSE NAMED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EVERY PACKET WHICH YOU BUY, AS GENUINE PACKETS ARE SOLD BY UNSCRUPULOUS PERSONS.
CAUTION ON BUYING THERAPION.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES $1.25 and $2.25.

CHURCH NOTES.

The work on the organ has been commenced. It has been necessary to screen off the side chapel and use it as a workshop. This is a great inconvenience, especially in view of the special service on August 5th, but it was essential to provide a room well protected from the weather, and no other suitable place could be found. In the meantime the daily services will be held in the Chancel.

As August 4th this year falls on a Saturday it has been decided to hold the service in commemoration of the declaration of War—may this be the last of such services—at 11 a.m. on Sunday, August 5th. The preacher will be the Lord Bishop. The service will not be of an official nature, but the Government and Services will be well represented. In view of the large congregation expected, seatholders are asked to be in their seats at least five minutes before the commencement of the service in order that seats left vacant may be filled up.

We are rather diffident about appealing for more support for the daily services and intercessions held in the Cathedral. It has, however, been suggested to us, that we should meet with a better response if we concentrated on one day, so that those wishing to attend once a week might not find themselves left with the whole burden of response making. We suggest therefore that those who feel the call to prayer for our country at this time should meet on Friday. We think that if a small nucleus were formed others would in time be encouraged to attend. So we appeal to readers to form that nucleus and stand fast till, like the grain of mustard seed, it has grown to a congregation fitting to the great call for united prayer. The service will of course be held on the other days as usual.

It is difficult to arrange a suitable service for Sunday mornings. Whilst the troops attend, we try to make the first service last not longer than an hour. To do this we have had to curtail the psalms, sometimes the lessons, and to conclude at the Third Collect. It is expedient, we think, that a service drawn up for use in England should be shortened in the tropics. But, by concluding with the Third Collect, the element of prayer is almost entirely excluded from our worship, which is obviously wrong at such a time as this. The solution to the difficulty is, we think, for the congregation to remain for the following service—at present only a very few remain for Holy Communion or the Litany, as the case may be. The Litany, which, by the way, only lasts a few minutes, is essentially a part of matins, and our Sunday worship is incomplete without it. And this is still more true of the Holy Communion. There is something obviously wrong with our worship when the greater part of the congregation leaves the Church just as the chief Christian service begins.

In view of the third anniversary of the declaration of war, the following account of the part taken by the Church workers in the diocese, sent us by the Bishop, may prove of interest.

The Diocese of Victoria, though one of the largest in the world, has only a very small staff of clergy and workers. At the present time one-third, namely six out of eighteen clergy, are absent for reasons of health or on furlough, namely: Archdeacon Barnett, Rev. C. L. Blanchett, Rev. N. Mackenzie, Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Rev. C. B. Shann, and Rev. A. D. Stewart. Though the two latter will return as soon as possible, the Rev. P. Jenkins and the Rev. S. Wicks must go on furlough without delay. War work has been undertaken in England by the Rev. C. L. Blanchett and the Rev. C. B. Shann, and though the State exempts the clergy from military service, two of the depleted clerical staff are volunteering to go wherever required by their country. The Lay Workers of the diocese are all too few for the vast area to be covered and the great work undertaken, but the following have left for national service in Europe:—Dr. Plummer, Mr. R. Barney, Mr. W. H. Vivash, Mr. Mills, Mr. Evan Stewart, and Nurse Beattie; and Dr. Neville Bradley proceeds this month to Russia for Red Cross Work; leaving only two doctors and one European nurse for the hospitals and extensive leper and general medical mission work undertaken at Fukhoi and Yunnan. Others have offered and been rejected on medical grounds. In addition to these, the Rev. G. A. Bunbury, who left the diocese a few years ago, at least temporarily on account of his health, is now chaplain at the Lincoln Military Hospital, and the Rev. H. O. Spink and Mr. Manderson of St. Stephen's College, whom it was hoped might have returned to the Diocese, have made the supreme sacrifice for their country.

The amount subscribed to the organ fund up to date is $3,830. The work of taking down the organ commenced on the 23rd July, and its reconstruction is expected to be completed before Christmas.

The necessary expenditure is $4,500, the recommended expenditure $7,000; as it is hoped to reach the latter sum, intending subscribers are requested to send their names to the acting Chaplain (Rev. H. G. H. Griffith) or the Hon. Treasurer (F. B. L. Rowley) as soon as possible.

The following is a list of subscription to date :—

H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.	$250.00
Mr. W. L. Pattenden	250.00
Mr. N. J. Stabb	250.00
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton	200.00
Mr. D. Landale	200.00
Mr. G. K. Nuttall	200.00
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.	200.00
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.	150.00
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell	100.00
Messrs. G. P. & H. A. Lammert	100.00
Mr. W. M. Humphreys	100.00
Mr. T. G. F. Fleming	100.00
Mr. G. A. Hastings	100.00
Mr. F. B. L. Rowley	100.00
Mrs. G. T. Edkins	100.00
Mr. Henry Humphreys	100.00
Mr. H. E. C. Dowbiggin	60.00
Mr. C. Lauritsen	60.00
Captain E. R. Branch	60.00
Mr. A. G. Coppin	60.00
Rev. H. G. H. Griffith	60.00
Mr. C. Thorne	50.00
Mr. H. T. Gredge	50.00
Mr. G. W. Tarton	50.00
Mr. A. O. Lang	50.00
Mr. A. S. Sorensen	50.00
Mr. P. C. Potts	50.00
Mrs. Henry Sykes	50.00
Mr. J. Owen Hughes	50.00
A Seatholder	50.00
Mr. G. S. Archuti	30.00
Mr. W. E. Handyside	30.00
Mr. C. E. H. Bowis	25.00
Mr. H. C. Reeker	25.00
Captain Murray Scott	25.00
Mrs. Murray Scott	25.00
Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp	25.00
Mr. J. H. C. Goodban	25.00
Mr. M. S. Northcott	25.00
Mr. A. Forbes	25.00
Commander Beckwith	25.00
Mr. C. A. Hooper	25.00
Mr. W. Higby	25.00
Mr. J. W. Graham	20.00
Mr. H. F. Campbell	20.00
Mr. J. Witchell	20.00
Mr. F. A. Britton	20.00
Mr. W. R. Mansfield	20.00
Commander R. N. Myburgh	15.00
Mrs. G. Robertson	10.00
Mrs. T. Fisher	10.00
Mr. J. M. Gordon	10.00
Mr. E. Carpmael	10.00
Mr. W. A. Butterfield	10.00
Mr. T. H. King	5.00
Staff of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	75.00
	$3,830.00

OFFICERS' UNIFORM ORDER.

LEATHER BUTTONS, BADGES, AND SPUR STRAPS TO BE WORN.

An Army Order issued recently provides for the temporary abolition of spur chains, metal buttons, and metal badges of rank on officers' uniform.

Until further notice (says the Order) buttons of brown leather or composition may be worn on all uniform jackets and coats in substitution for metal buttons, and embroidered badges of rank in worsted embroidery may take the place of metal badges of rank in all cases where the latter are authorised to be worn.

Spur straps may be substituted for spur chains.

This Order is intended to apply only to new articles that may be provided in the future, when metal buttons and badges of rank may not be readily procurable.

The wearing of drab linen collars as an alternative to collars of drab flannel is also permitted.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

GREAT CHANGES.

CAN YOU BEAR THEM?

[BY HAMILTON FYFE, IN THE "DAILY MAIL."]

Almost every day I hear someone speak of "after the war," as if we were likely to return, when peace comes, to the exact conditions which obtained before the war.

Women say: "I do wish the war would finish. Then we should be able to get servants and housekeeping would be simple again."

Men say: "I shall be glad when business gets back to its old basis."

Or they say: "I do miss Ascot and Sandown. Cheeriness seems to have gone out of life somehow. Jolly glad I shall be when the old days come back."

Dear people, haven't you realised yet that old days never will come back? That business must be on a different basis? That the pleasant, easy days of housekeeping in the old way have fled for ever?

We are at the end of the age which many of us found so agreeable, in which we had grown up, which had coloured all our views of life. We are at the beginning of a new age. Those persons who still advertise "eleven servants kept," those who cling to the notion that the only people who really count are "the Best People," those who think—they exist in the country—that the poor should touch their caps and be thankful for twenty-two shillings a week, these persons will have to fall into step with the new age or the new age will grind them to dust.

It is not often that one age is cut off from another by the sharp edge of a definite Event. The Early Victorian period, with its fragrance of youth—young Queen, young Empire, young Dizzy, "Young England" Party, youthful hopes and dreams—this faded imperceptibly into the drab, ugly mid-Victorian period, when houses and furniture became hideous, when false piety gained in power, when dull Respectability was worshipped and Prudery valued far above frank Common Sense.

The "eighties" gradually killed the mid-Victorian age. Followed the Edwardian period, a period of reaction against stupid, formal convention—reaction carried, as usually happens, too far. It is this period which has been put to an end by the Great War.

* * *

Make up your minds to it, dear people; nothing will ever be quite the same again. Does that send a cold shiver of apprehension through you? Are you unable to face, without dislike, misgiving, fear even, any other state of society than that which wrapped you so cosily in cotton-wool before the war? Are you saying to yourself as you read this—"I won't. I won't. I won't believe it." All that I value and care for belongs to the old order. If that is gone, let me go also. I have no further use for life."

If you feel that way, brace up. Show a braver face. There will be compensations. There always are. Even if you, madam, have to do your own housework—and be sure that many accustomed to being waited upon will have to come to that—you will be better in health. Imaginary ailments will fall from you. Your nerves will be calmer—"nerves" are the result mostly of energy wrongly employed. You will be less often bored. Even if you, sir (I address myself now to business men), are obliged to scrap the methods you inherited from your father and to substitute for them a more vigorous, more alert activity, you will be rewarded not only in material profit, but in the greater interest your business will hold for you.

Those who lament old pleasures *therit* little sympathy. The old pleasures had outlived their savour. They had become merely foolish and mechanical. We of the new age must make others for ourselves. If the process be slow, so much the better. We shall be thrown back upon the enjoyments and delights which are offered free to all, which Borrow summed up with poetic completeness in that thrilling phrase of his:—"There's night and day, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon, and stars, brother, all sweet things; there's likewise the wind on the heath."

Forward, then, without flinching or looking back. Let us get firmly into our minds that "After the war" will be quite unlike "Before the war." Let us "greet the unseen with a cheer," and move briskly with the procession . . . or the procession will leave us behind.

COULDN'T FOOL HIM.—"The orn of the unter is 'ard on the 'il," sang the little boy at the Ragged School treat. But somehow his version of that line in "Kathleen Mavourneen" jarred on the nerves of the old squire.

"My little man," he said, kindly, "why don't you put a few more aitches in your song?"

"Garn!" advised the little man, politely. "Don't yer know there ain't no 'H' in moose? It only goes up ter G!"

INTIMATIONS

The Signature.

To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

THE EVER POPULAR
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for
OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE,
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.
IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE 'CHINA MAIL'
Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

WHAT WOMEN IN THEIR "FORTIES" NEED

MANY women approach the critical changing period of their lives that comes between the ages of forty and fifty, unmindful of its tremendous importance to their future health and happiness. Not understanding the functional changes taking place in their bodies, they work beyond their strength, often break down, become nervous wrecks, their bodies suffering with fatigue and their weakened nerves trembling at every step. Often in their weakened condition capillary hemorrhage becomes excessive, this added drain compelling them to take to their beds from nervous exhaustion.

What these women need is something that will instantly relieve the pressure on the overworked nerve centers and give them the vitality to stand up under the grueling strain. Wonderfully effective results are given in such conditions by the simple use of Sargol Tablets, a skillful combination of six of the best nerve and strength vitalizing elements known to modern chemistry. These little tablets contain no dangerous habit-forming drugs and are entirely harmless in their action but they quickly build up and strengthen the entire nervous system by feeding directly to the tired—devitalized nerve cells, in artificial form, the very necessary elements of which nature is depriving them.

Thousands of women could testify that Sargol Tablets strengthen the jaded nerves, revive the tired brain and put the energy and courage into your body that enables you to stand up under the unusual strain of the changing period.

All the leading chemists in Hongkong have Sargol Tablets for sale.

"Don't worry take Sargol."

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: 'VICTORIA.' J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply magnificent.
TAKEN FOR 20 YEARS
Sold by the leading Chemists throughout the World.
I AWAKE UP
CURE FOR ASTHMA

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HSIN FAN, A GRADUATE of the Peking University, who has been a teacher in European families and Merchants in this Colony for the past three years, is now prepared to give lessons in Chinese.

He has a good method of training Europeans to speak in the Chinese pronunciation, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office, or direct to No. 12a, Wellington Street, First floor.

1181



WATSON'S

OLD

BROWN BRANDY

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QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 6th of August, 1917. Bank Holiday.

By Order of the Committee.

R. HANCOCK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 3, 1917. 2007

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Jewellery, Silver-ware, Jadestone etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Anniversary of Declaration of War, between Great Britain and Germany (1914).

Launching of two Ships at Kowloon Docks.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, August 6:—
General Holiday.

WEDNESDAY, August 8:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Curtains, Pictures, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, August 10:—
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Tobacconist's Sundries, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, August 11:—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Linen, Brass-ware, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

MONDAY, August 13:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Dividend due.
3 p.m.—Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road Central at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

WEDNESDAY, August 15:—
H.K. Tramway Co's. Dividend due.

MONDAY, August 27:—
Noon.—Auction of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 209 at Mr. Geo. P. Lammert's Sales Rooms.

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum; per quarter and per mensem 'pro rata'.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum; postage $1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8, should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

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BIRTH.

BIDGOOD.—On July 23, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. BIDGOOD, a son.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, August 3, 1917.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

THE fact that, in the words of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, "practically all residents of British race, who are physically fit, are already enrolled in either the Volunteers, Volunteer Reserves, or the Police Force" relieves the men of British race from any imputation that the introduction of compulsory military service in the Colony at this stage of the war is due to any indifference on their part to the needs of the day. So that, apart from the fact that the Bill establishes a new Hongkong Defence Corps, on a compulsory basis, superseding the old Volunteer and Volunteer Reserve Organisations, whereby "a wider use" of the local force is contemplated, the Bill would appear to have but small justification; for although powers of compulsion will be acquired over British subjects of non-British race, His EXCELLENCY stated that it is not the intention at present to call up men other than those of British race, at any rate in any large numbers. There are, of course, large numbers of British subjects of non-British race, who by membership of the local defence organisations have spontaneously recognised that privileges carry responsibilities. The important thing about the Bill is that it will vest the power in the Government to compel any British subject, not specifically exempted, to join that defence Corps. In the present unparalleled crisis in the Empire's history no serious opposition can be offered to such a measure; on the contrary, it will be generally welcomed by all loyal subjects as a necessity of the times in which we live. The Imperial authorities have reduced the strength of the regular garrison to the minimum which, in co-operation with the local defence force, they deem compatible with public safety. As the local defence forces have grown under the influence of the war, so the Imperial authorities have been enabled to withdraw trained soldiers from the garrison to more active fields. At the same time it will be a proud recollection that from this small outpost of Empire no fewer than 389 civilians have gone to the front already. There are, it seems, still remaining in the Colony 61 persons whom the Military Service Commission consider could be spared for active service; and His EXCELLENCY mentioned in his speech yesterday that he endorsed the recommendation of the Military Service Commission that compulsion for Military Service beyond the Colony should be adopted. At present, however, "in the special circumstances of Hongkong" this is not contemplated by the Imperial Government. In the absence of compulsory military service beyond the Colony we are to have compulsory military service within the Colony under a scheme for the re-organisation of the local defence forces calculated to secure increased efficiency. Until further details of the re-organisation scheme are available there seems little to be said on the subject but to congratulate the authorities upon placing military service in this Colony on a compulsory basis which will bring it into line with the other Crown Colonies and with India.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Torrential rain has resulted in the collapse of a number of buildings in Peking.

At the Red Cross auction in Shanghai Mr. John Johnstone bought for $370 the 1797 edition of the "London Chronicle."

Among passengers outward bound from England for Hongkong are Mr. H. R. Phelips (Government Auditor) and Mrs. F. M. Barlow.

Figures issued by the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce show that very small stocks of some classes of piece-goods are held locally.

Exchange this morning was up a farthing above yesterday's rate; demand now having reached 2/7.13/16. This afternoon there was no further change.

The Shanghai markets, says the *N. C. Daily News*, have been in no way affected by the proclaimed intention of the Kuomintang to form a Government in South China.

Commandant Pelliot, of the French artillery, brother of the French Military Attaché in Peking, Captain Pelliot, (LL.D. Hongkong) has been killed in action.

A mass meeting of the European Branches of the Ministering Children's League will be held at Government House on Wednesday, 8th of August, at 5 p.m. All members and associates are invited.

To the list of subscriptions to the St. John's Cathedral Organ Fund, given on page 3, have to be added the following: Mr. Evan Ormiston, $100; Mr. L. Forster, $10. The total is thus brought up to $3,940.

At Union Church on Sunday 5th August, the third Anniversary of the declaration war will be commemorated by a special service. The Rev. Ernest Dewstoe will conduct the service and deliver an appropriate address.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals.

Choy Chong $100

Telegraphic advice from the San Francisco Office of the China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. advises that the s.s. "China" sailed from that port on Tuesday, July 31st, 1917, and is due to arrive here on or about August 29th.

Monday the 6th August being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. only. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Conscription of inherited fortunes is suggested for America by the Rt. Charles H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, who recently returned from the battle front in France and who declares that universal service in the most literal sense is needed to win the war.

We are requested by Messrs. Hughes & Hough to remind the public of the sale by auction of the valuable stock in trade of a Jeweller and Silversmith. Owing to the large number of lots the auction will commence at 10.30 a.m. instead of 10.45 as advertised, and will be continued at 2.30 p.m. Catalogues will be issued.

The funeral took place yesterday at the Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley of Mr. Stanley C. MacNider, who died the previous day at his residence No. 6, Macdonnell Road, after an illness of about ten days. Death was due to heart failure. The late Mr. MacNider was the Superintendent of the Eng-Hok Steamship Co., and had resided in the Colony about twelve years. The funeral was attended by many friends, the service being conducted by Rev. G. H. Griffiths, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral. The late Mr. MacNider leaves a widow and three children.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

PEKING, Aug. 2.

An early declaration of war against Germany is expected.

GENERAL FENG REACHES THE CAPITAL.

PEKING, Aug. 2.

General Feng Kuo Chang, (Vice-President) received a very warm reception on arriving at the Capital yesterday.

THE PROPOSED PROVISIONAL SENATE.

The provinces have sent telegrams favouring the proposal to establish a Provisional Senate.

The Senate will be convened within a month.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.

The Commanders of the warships *Haichow* and *Haiyung* have issued a manifesto declaring that they will obey the orders of the Central Government.

The Commander-in-Chief has sent the second squadron to Chaotung and Foochow to assist in the defence.

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHINA.

PEKING, August 1.

The Central Government has the following loans under negotiation:—

A Japanese Loan of $20,000,000, the terms to be that the Kinsui Railway shall be put under the joint control of China and Japan.

An American Loan of $10,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Chenchow to Paoching in Hunan.

A Loan of $100,000,000, from a Syndicate, for reorganisation purposes, the security to be the Salt Gabelle surplus.

A short term Loan of $5,000,000 from the Sino-French Industrial Bank for a reserve fund for the Bank of China.—"*Chinese Mail*" *service.*

AN EAST PRAYA NUISANCE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., asked whether the Government would take steps to prevent the Chinese from digging in the mud or turning up the mud with their hands on the foreshore between Arsenal Street and the North Point Hotel?

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—

Legislation would be necessary to stop the practice referred to, as there is a common law right to take shell fish. A nuisance is undoubtedly occasioned by the odour which emanates from the stretches of foreshore between Arsenal Street and Causeway Bay which are exposed at low tide; but this nuisance is mainly due to causes other than the digging for shell fish. It will be finally abated when the reclamation scheme, now under consideration, is put in hand. As regards the remaining stretch of foreshore referred to, the Government is not satisfied that any nuisance calling for special legislation exists.

ANNIVERSARY OF COMMENCEMENT OF WAR.

As already announced a special Service of Intercession in connection with the War will be held in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday next, 5th August, at 11 a.m. His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the General will attend. The Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach.

Seatholders are requested to be in their seats five minutes before the service: after that all seats will be free, except those reserved for the Naval and Military Services.

A collection will be made for the Prisoners of War Fund.

NATHAN ROAD EXTENSION.

The following answer was returned by the Government at the Legislative Council yesterday to a question put by the Hon Mr. H. E. Pollock as to what steps had been taken for the construction of the promised road to connect Nathan Road, Kowloon, with Coronation Road:—

(a). Tenders for the work involved have been called for in the Gazette of the 20th July. Negotiations for the resumption of certain land required in connection with the scheme were undertaken in April last and have not yet reached a conclusion.

(b). No contract has yet been signed for the work.

(c). It is anticipated that the work can be completed in three months from the date of signing the contract.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over cramp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is rarely necessary, to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

INDIAN MURDER CASE HEARD.

Mr J. R. Wood to-day heard the case in which three Indian constables of the Naval Dockyard Police were charged with murdering an Indian Sergeant-Major also of the Naval Dockyard Police, in Nathan Road, Kowloon, on the 7th ultimo.

Mr G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown, and the defendants were represented by Mr Leo D'Almada.

In outlining the case the Crown Solicitor said it was alleged that on the afternoon of the 7th ultimo the deceased left the Indian Barracks in Kowloon and started walking along Nathan Road and that whilst passing the Portuguese Recreation Club he was assaulted by the three defendants and severely injured by them. The deceased was subsequently removed to the Government Civil Hospital by the Police. There he died as a result of injuries received during the assault. Whilst under treatment at the Government Civil Hospital, the deceased made a statement. The Crown Solicitor added that he was unaware of the alleged crime. It was probably the result of a quarrel between the deceased and his assailants. They had followed the deceased along Nathan Road and each was armed with a stick. The deceased only carried an umbrella. The three men had shouted at the deceased and subsequently assaulted him with the sticks they carried. The assault was witnessed by a number of persons but none of them could identify the assailants. Another witness, however, had seen the three defendants coming along Austin Road, in the direction of Nathan Road, directly after the assault had occurred. All three defendants had left the Naval Yard together at about 2.30 p.m. on the 7th ultimo.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, Medical Officer in charge of the Public Mortuary at Kowloon, was the first witness called. He stated that on the 7th ultimo he was summoned to Nathan Road just opposite the Portuguese Recreation Club to attend the deceased. Deceased was lying on a public bench. His clothes were saturated with blood and there was blood in the road which led to the bench. The deceased was bleeding from the head. The wound on the deceased's head had been caused by a blow sufficiently heavy as to be liable to cause death. The wound might have been caused by a blow from a heavy stick. Witness dressed the deceased's wound and had him removed to the Government Civil Hospital. The deceased's skull was fractured.

Evidence was then given by Dr W. J. Woodman, Assistant Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, who stated that the deceased was received at the Government Civil Hospital at 5.20 p.m. on the 7th ult. He was wounded behind the left ear and his skull was fractured. He was also suffering from a bruise on his back, a bruise on his hip and a bruise on his right arm. He was under treatment at the Government Civil Hospital for three weeks. Witness was present on the 13th ultimo when the deceased made his statement. On the 28th ultimo at 2.15 p.m. the deceased died as a result of his injuries. Death was due to fracture of the skull, meningitis and exhaustion. The witness operated on the deceased on the 9th ultimo and also on the 23rd ultimo. The object of the first operation was to relieve the pressure of a clot of blood on the brain. The object of the second operation was to try to prevent the spreading of meningitis. The first operation was successful but the second was unsuccessful. There was a chance of recovery up to the 24th ultimo. The blow received by the deceased was not delivered from the front. It was either delivered from the left side or from behind. The wound was the result of one blow. In the witness's opinion the bones of the deceased's skull were unusually thick.

Edward Larmour, a land surveyor of the Public Works Department, then certified the correctness of plans, put in by the Crown Solicitor, which showed where the assault had occurred.

Sergeant Pincott of the Water Police deposed to arresting the three defendants at about 12.20 p.m. at the Naval Depôt, Kowloon. The arrest was made under orders from the Police. Witness found the three defendants sitting with several other Indian constables. The defendants were in mufti at the time. Witness did not know the defendants by sight, but he had their numbers. They were pointed out to witness by Lance-Sergeant Allen, of the Naval Dockyard Police. All three defendants understood English. They wore no head dressing. All three were taken into custody at the same time.

The Second Clerk of the Magistracy then swore to having taken the deceased's depositions at the Government Civil Hospital on the 11th and 19th ultimo.

The next witness called was a Portuguese named Frederico Ribeiro, of No. 2 Barrow Terrace, Kowloon, who stated that whilst standing in front of the Portuguese Recreation Club on the afternoon of the 7th instant he heard a cry. He looked in the direction from which the cry came and saw an Indian lying in Nathan Road. Three other Indians were striking the prostrate man with walking sticks. The witness shouted, "Wai!" in Chinese, and the three Indians with walking sticks ran away in the direction of Yaumati. The sticks used by the assailants were big walking sticks. A Mr. Lopez, who was inside the Recreation Club at the time, heard the witness shout and came outside. When the witness explained why he had shouted, Mr. Lopez gave him fifteen cents and instructed him to take a rickshaw and notify the Police. The witness then notified the Police of what had happened.

Evidence was then given by a Chinese woman employed as a servant at No. 1 Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Witness stated that whilst purchasing some silk from a hawker in Nathan Road, on the 7th instant, she saw four Indians walking along the road from the direction of Yaumati. Witness, however, could not say how many men were walking in front and how many behind. Presently she heard striking. The noise sounded like a bamboo striking a stone. The witness then noticed three of the Indians running away. Later she saw an Indian lying bleeding in the road.

The next witness was a Chinese employed as a "No 1 boy" at No. 1 Kimberley Villa. He had seen the deceased assaulted in Nathan Road on the afternoon of the 7th ult. Witness was walking in Nathan Road at the time, but was some distance away from the deceased and his assailants. When a Portuguese shouted the three assailants ran away. They were laughing as they ran. Witness then thought that the Indians were playing.

A mule transport sepoy stationed at Kowloon Barracks, and an Indian watchman, residing at No. 7 Moon Street, Wanchai, also gave evidence. Both men witnessed the assault but they were some distance away at the time, and therefore could not identify the assailants.

After further evidence all three defendants were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

A LIGHTER MASTER FINED.

A Chinese master of a lighter belonging to the Canton-Hongkong and West River Lighterboat Company was fined $20, by Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on the charge of refusing to remove his lighter from alongside of the Kowloon Wharves when ordered to do so by an officer of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

THEFT IN A THEATRE.

Mr. Wood this morning sentenced a Chinese coolie to six weeks hard labour, and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day, on the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from a Chinese shopkeeper, whilst the latter was witnessing a performance in a Chinese Theatre at West Point.

A LUKONG CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

A Chinese police constable (C 86) was before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on the charge of having assaulted a Chinese overseer in Pottinger Street on the 2nd instant.

His Worship adjourned the case until next Wednesday morning.

LARCENY OF WOOD IN YAUMATI.

A Chinese coolie, charged with stealing wood at Yaumati, was brought before Mr. Wood this morning and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

LIFE IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

PROSPERITY IN SPITE OF RISING PRICES.

The war continued to exercise practically no influence on the people of the district, says Mr. S. B. C. Ross in his report on the New Territories for 1916. There are no local newspapers from which they could follow the course of events, even if they could read, which the vast majority of them cannot. The only purveyors of war news are the occasional firemen and stokers who return to their homes from foreign parts and it is probable that their views on the war are not very illuminating. With the exception of kerosene, the war does not affect the price of local commodities.

There has however been a considerable increase in the cost of living. I estimate that the cost of living in Tai Po Market is now 50 per cent. higher than it was ten years ago. Prices and rentals have all gone up. A house which one of my clerks rented ten years ago at $4 a month now costs $7.50. Pork is six cents a catty dearer than it was and the cost of wine has gone up 2 cents a catty. Fish, owing to the railway, has become dear and difficult to get. All good fish goes to Hongkong by train and if one wishes to buy good fish locally it can only be obtained at Hongkong prices. Wages have also risen. The accountant of a shop in the market who used to receive a salary of $150 a year with board and lodging now receives $200 and the wages of coolies have also increased. There can be no doubt that there is more money in the Territory than there used to be ten years ago, and the largely increased sales of aerated waters and foreign cigarettes point to a general rise in the standard of luxury.

On the whole in spite of the bad crop, it may be said that the year was prosperous. The Crown rent and other dues were paid without a murmur and with practically no arrears, and as far as the people of the Territory were concerned there was no serious crime and no actual want.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS AMONG THE LEGAL FRATERNITY.

There was a serious epidemic of absent-mindedness among the legal fraternity this morning, in the Summary Court, when Mr. Justice Gompertz took the usual Friday morning list of cases to be dealt with in the Summary Court during the forthcoming week.

The first unfortunate solicitor to be stricken was Mr. Agassiz, who, when His Lordship called a case which stood to his name on the list, stated that he did not remember what the case was about, and he had not the writ with him.

"Where is the writ?" asked his Lordship.

"I don't know," said Mr. Agassiz.

"Who are you representing—the plaintiff or the defendant?" asked Mr. Justice Gompertz.

"I forget, your Lordship. I think I am for the plaintiff—but no, on second thoughts, I believe I am for the defendant—that is, I mean to say, your Lordship, that I have forgotten who I am for."

His Lordship, no doubt realising the seriousness of the attack of loss of memory, suggested that he had better fix a day for the hearing, and probably, if Mr. Agassiz could not recognise his client, the client would recognise Mr. Agassiz.

The next unfortunate victim of this terrible malady was Mr. E. J. Grist, who informed his Lordship that he had no recollection of having seen a letter of acknowledgment which he himself had written to Mr. Davidson.

The sense of uneasiness increased when the fact leaked out that Mr. Hind had so far succumbed to the terrible disease as to have served a writ on a wrong party, a girl, as alleged by the Solicitor for the defence—Mr. Leo D'Almada, who was only 13 years of age.

By this time the other solicitors, of whom there were about a dozen present, began to look serious. An atmosphere of pending calamity pervaded the whole Court, as none could tell who would be the next to be stricken down. They had not long to wait for the suspense was relieved, but, unfortunately, by a further visitation. This time Mr. Leo D'Almada was seized in a similar manner to Mr. Grist, for the former also stated that he did not remember having seen a document to which he had attached his signature.

It is not known what happened after this, since our representative declined to take any further risk of the possibility of he himself being the next victim; so he left the Court hurriedly.

WAR CHARITIES.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary, War Charities Committee writes:—

Two binoculars and a donation of $75 are now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. A list of the names of those who have contributed them is given below.

Glasses to be included in the parcel now awaiting despatch should reach the Hon. Secretary not later than 10th August.

1 binoculars from Mr. C. H. Davis, Butterfield and Swire.
1 binoculars from Mr. D. G. Bruce, Asiatic Petroleum Co. Kongmoon Office.
Donation of $75 from Anonymous.

The total now stands:—

One Stand Telescope.
Seventeen Hand Telescopes.
Fifty-five Binoculars.
Donations of $150.00

TIME SIGNALS BY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The following paragraph is from the annual report of the Director of the Observatory:—

A tuner and detector, with a high resistance telephone, were received in the month of March. They were tested by the Port Wireless Officer and found satisfactory, but the audion amplifier, purchased by the Crown Agents from Messrs. A. W. Gamage, was found useless, and was returned to the maker.

The Marconi Company have been asked to quote for the installation of antennae and mast for the receipt of wireless time signals in accordance with a specification prepared by the Port Wireless Officer.

Owing to the war, Messrs. L. Leroy & Cie., Paris, were unable to supply the distributing apparatus ordered in January, 1916.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

REVIEW OF THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE BRITISH DIRECTOR OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

LONDON, August 2.

General Maurice, Director of Military Operations, on the General Staff, summed up the situation to Press representatives as follows:—

In Flanders, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is pursuing plans confining operations to fixed objectives, determined by the power of the artillery, thus gaining ground with a minimum of casualties.

On one third of the front of the present attack, namely in the south, we had got all that we wanted, and on another third of the front, namely, the extreme north, we went beyond our objectives. In the centre of the front, for 600 yards, we did not quite reach our objectives.

We had six times as many troops engaged as the French, and the English units outnumbered those of the overseas troops by four to one.

THE RUSSIAN MILITARY POSITION.

Summing up the situation in Galicia, General Maurice said: It has placed greater burdens on the rest of the Allies and the war has been lengthened. In the broadest strategic aspect, the Russian front is so wide that it would take a very big break to affect materially the situation on the whole front, and this there is no reason to anticipate, provided the Russians hold on now, but further retreats may affect the rest of the front. The most that can be hoped for now is that the Russians will get together and reorganise. We cannot expect an effective offensive for some time.

The Rumanian movement was part of the Russian offensive. The Rumanian Army has definitely recovered and has shown that it can act effectively, but it would be imprudent to anticipate big efforts on the part of Rumania while Russia is unable to co-operate.

AMERICA'S LOANS TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

The Government has lent Great Britain £37,000,000 and France £32,000,000, to cover the needs of the American markets during August.

THE STOCKHOLM SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, August 2.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Fox and others, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that no Government representative would attend the Stockholm Conference, and it did not depend on the Government but on the Labour Party, whether they approved of such a conference. Personally, he hoped they would not allow anyone to attend the Conference, but in any case, the question would be most carefully considered.

THE PASSPORTS FOR FRENCH.

LONDON, August 2.

Lord Robert Cecil stated in the House of Commons, that the passports for Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald were endorsed on July 26, for France, at the request of Mr. Henderson. The War Cabinet had decided that it would not be right to withold the passports, in the circumstances.

THE POTSDAM COUNCIL.

BRITISH GOVERMENT'S INFORMATION.

LONDON, August 2.

In the House of Commons, in connection with the Potsdam Council of July 5, 1914, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government's information indicated that the Central Powers, in July 1914, decided upon a policy, which in their opinion, would almost certainly lead to war against Russia and consequently against France.

FRENCH MINISTER OF THE NAVY RESIGNS.

PARIS, August 2.

Admiral Lacaze, the French Minister of the Navy, has resigned.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

STATEMENT BY THE RUSSIAN PREMIER.

PETROGRAD, August 2.

M. Terestchenko, the Russian Premier, in a circular, says:—

"At the moment when new and grave misfortunes are threatening Russia, we consider it our duty to give the Allies, who have shared with us the burden of the trials in the past, a firm and definite explanation of our point of view regarding the conduct of the war.

"The greatness of the task of the Russian Revolution corresponds with the magnitude of the upheaval it caused in the life of the entire governmental system, and could not have been effected without serious disorders.

"Nevertheless, Russia is convinced that there are no other means of safety except continued common action on the Front with the Allies. The offensive encountered insurmountable obstacles, both at the Front and in the interior. Enemy agents made use of a criminal propaganda, among irresponsible elements, and provoked a revolt at Petrograd, and a part of the troops at the Front were seduced by the same propaganda. They forgot their duty to their country and facilitated the enemy piercing our front.

"The Russian people have shown an unshakeable will, the revolt has been crushed and the originators brought to justice.

"The Government intends to bring to a successful end the task of establishing an administration capable of meeting all dangers and guiding the country in the path of regeneration. The country will continue, with renewed courage, the great work of restoration and preparation for the coming campaign.

"On the threshold of the fourth year of the war, we firmly believe that Russian citizens will combine all their efforts in defending the beloved country against the enemy. We are convinced that the retreat of our armies is only temporary and that they will victoriously finish the great work for which we were compelled to take up arms."

RUSSIANS STILL RETIRING.

LONDON, August 2.

A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, reports:—

Between Zbrucz and the Dniester, our troops abandoned their positions to the north-west of Khotin and between the Dniester and Pruth.

The enemy carried out an offensive along our side of the Dniester and occupied a number of positions, we retiring to the east.

We fell back to the west of Putna River.

We drove back the enemy near Moldavica, taking 154 prisoners.

We slightly fell back in the regions of Mount Pauchu and Mount Lamuntelu.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, August 1.

General Brusiloff has resigned and General Korniloff has been appointed Generalissimo, and General Tcheremisoff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the South-Western Front.

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

ITALIAN WEEKLY REPORT.

ROME, August 2.

The Italian shipping returns for the week ending July 29 show:—

Arrivals	610
Departures	536
Sunk—4 small sailing vessels.	

FRENCH RETURNS.

PARIS, August 2.

The shipping returns for the week show:—

Arrivals	1,068
Departures	1,072
Sunk (over 1,600 tons)	2
Sunk (under 1,600 tons)	1

RESULT OF "THE OAKS."

LONDON, August 2.

The result of the Oaks is as follows:—

Sunny Jane	1
Diadem	2
Moravia	3

Eleven ran. Sunny Jane won by half a length, four lengths separating second and third. The betting was:—Sunny Jane 4/1, Diadem 7/4, Moravia 100/8. Place betting:—5/2 Moravia, the others proportionate.

FURTHER V. C. AWARDS.

STIRRING STORIES OF HEROISM.

LONDON, August 2.

Stirring stories of extraordinary gallantry and heroism are related in the *Gazette*, in connection with the latest Victoria Cross awards, which include them from six Imperial Regiments, two Australian, one New Zealand and one Canadian.

The following are typical instances:—

Captain R. C. Grieve, an Australian, during an attack in the face of heavy artillery firing and machine-gun fire, after all the officers had been wounded and the company had suffered very heavy casualties, he single-handed, located two machine-guns and, despite the continuous fire from them, bombed and killed both the crews. Reorganising the remnants of his Company, Captain Grieve gained the original objective and finally fell wounded.

Another instance is that of Lance-Corporal S. Frickleton, a New Zealander. The assaulting troops had been checked by heavy fire when he dashed forward at the head of his section although wounded, into our own barrage, and personally bombed and destroyed the machine-gun and its crew and then attacked a second gun, killing its crew of twelve men, thereby saving his own and other units, and by his magnificent courage, ensured the capture of the objective.

Second-Lieutenant J. S. Danville, late of the Dragoons, set a magnificent example of courage, determination and devotion to duty when in charge of a party destroying barbed wire. Despite the fact that he was severely wounded, he took up an exposed protecting position, ensuring the success of a raid. He has since succumbed to his wounds.

Second-Lieutenant T. H. B. Maufe, of the Artillery, under intense artillery fire, repaired unaided, a telephone wire, enabling his own battery to open fire. He subsequently prevented a disaster by extinguishing a fire at an ammunition dump, regardless of the risk from gas shells which he knew to be there.

Second-Lieutenant F. B. Wetrue, late of the Essex Regiment, in attacking gained his objective and, by magnificent daring maintained the position. Seeing the situation was critical, he jumped on the parapet of the trench, firing and bombing the enemy and throwing them back in disorder. He remained, directing the operations, despite being severely wounded, and he was subsequently mortally hit.

THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASES OF SILVER.

QUESTIONS BY MR. GERSHOM STEWART.

LONDON, August 3.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question by Mr. Gershom Stewart as to whether the Government would arrange for the purchase of any silver requirements whatsoever, either through the Bank of England or a special committee of bankers, Mr. Bonar-Law said that in view of the high price of silver and in order to co-ordinate the Government requirements, the present practice of the representatives of the departments requiring silver for themselves or for the Allied Governments, was to meet weekly and to settle, after consultation with the brokers, the total Government purchases required for the ensuing week. That procedure had worked well, said Mr. Bonar Law, and they saw no reason to alter it.

GERMANS AND THE SHANGHAI TRAMS.

Considerable interest appears to be taken in the suggestion that Germans who patronize the trams should be compelled in some way to contribute towards the cost of killing off their fellow-countrymen. A correspondent writes to point out that it is not necessary for the Tramway Company to make any special contribution out of the monthly receipts. As a matter of fact, at the present time, when a Hun buys a season-ticket or pays a fare, he is making a direct contribution to the fund for killing Germans. This, he explains, is by reason of the incidence of the Excess Profits Tax. The Tramway Company having its head office in London comes under the operation of this tax, which is purely a war measure, and its proceeds are directly applied to the purposes of carrying on the conflict with Germany. Consequently, the local Huns actually have the pleasing consciousness when they travel by the trams that they are aiding in the work of world-purification.—*N. C. Daily News.*

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES' THRUST IN FLANDERS.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

OVER 5,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY BRITISH.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Rain fell all day. Our line was advanced slightly in the neighbourhood of the Zillebeke-Zandvoorde road.

The French gained further ground on the east bank of the Yser Canal.

Strong forces of the enemy heavily counter-attacked our new positions eastward and north-eastward of Ypres between Westhoek and St. Julien.

After resisting repeated attempts we were compelled, after stubborn fighting, to withdraw from St. Julien.

The fighting was particularly fierce for Westhoek, but we now hold the western outskirts.

The enemy in the afternoon again attacked in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway, and entered our advanced positions on a narrow front, where fighting is proceeding.

Yesterday the British captured over 5,000 prisoners, including 95 officers.

We captured a few guns, a number of machine-guns and trench-mortars.

Despite the weather yesterday, our aeroplanes were in contact with the advancing infantry throughout the day, and they successfully bombed and machine gunned the enemy aerodromes, transport and infantry. Few enemy machines attempted to fly.

We brought down six enemy machines. Three of ours are missing.

CAPTURES IN JULY.

In July, and including yesterday, to six o'clock in the evening, we captured 4,039 prisoners, of whom 85 were officers.

We also captured eight field-guns, 53 machine-guns and 32 trench-mortars.

EXPLOSION AT A MUNITIONS FACTORY.

LONDON, August 1.

The Press Bureau announces that an explosion, causing considerable damage, occurred at a munitions factory in South Wales yesterday morning. Six persons were killed and three injured.

THE HENDERSON INCIDENT.

MOTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, August 1.

In the House of Commons, Viscount Duncannon moved the adjournment in order to call attention to the conduct of the War Cabinet in allowing at a critical period one of its members to proceed abroad, accompanied by a pacifist member of the House of Commons on business unconnected with his Ministerial duties and on a mission which had not the sanction of the Government.

Viscount Duncannon rejected the contention that Mr. Henderson went to Paris as Secretary of the Labour Party and not as a member of the War Cabinet. He accused the Government of tacitly consenting to the departure of Mr. Henderson and his companions by issuing passports, and requested the Government to make a declaration that it will not allow Englishmen to go to meet Germans at Stockholm. Mr. Henderson having thus committed himself he should either retract or be asked to resign.

MR. HENDERSON EXPLAINS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. Henderson said that delegates did not go to Paris in order to discuss the war situation, but to examine with the whole of the French Socialist Party and the Russian Delegates the new invitation to the International Conference issued by the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, and also to discuss a proposal for an Inter-Allied Conference. The Government approved of the latter.

Mr. Henderson twitted members on their belated discovery that membership of the War Cabinet and the Secretaryship of the Labourites were absolutely irreconcilable. He deemed it of the highest importance that he should join the Sub-Committee going to Paris when he realised that Mr. Macdonald was going, in order to keep Mr. Macdonald right. He declared he had done what he conceived to be his duty, not only in the interests of his party but of the country.

Mr. Henderson advanced as his reasons why the Conference was necessary that in order to dispel Russian suspicions and doubts as to our aims, and to neutralise pacifist propaganda. Such a Conference must be consultative only. Participating neutrals must not be permitted to vote and thus ledd the British delegates to an indefensible and dangerous position so far as the Empire was concerned. These were his objects in going to Paris. His views regarding the war were unaltered.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government had not altered its views in the least as regards the only possible peace conditions consistent with our honour and security. The Government proposed not to participate in any form whatever in the Conference as described. They did not propose allowing any sectional Conference to decide upon and dictate peace terms, which is the responsibility of the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George recapitulated the unremitting war services rendered by Mr. Henderson, and proceeded:—"I have never despaired of the Allied cause. I despair now less than ever. I feel confident that Russia will recover, and I beg the House to give her a chance."

The Premier dwelt upon the Russian Government's difficulties and he appealed to the House not to pass a hasty judgment, and not always to insist upon immediate explanations why certain courses were taken. The Allies depended upon Great Britain, therefore he appealed for the preservation of unity, which was essential in order that the Allied cause would not be weakened.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd George rose unexpectedly in response to an appeal by Major Mark Sykes that the Government remove the possibility of the deplorable impression that it was playing with peace, and clarify whether Mr. Henderson went to Paris as a representative of labour or of the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted that Mr. Henderson's position as Secretary of the Labourites was embarrassing both to himself and the Government. He declared none would be better pleased than the pacifists if he relinquished the Secretaryship. It was Mr. Henderson who most helped the Government in securing the support of labour in organising the country's manpower.

The Premier pointed out that the French Minister, M. Thomas, attended the Socialist Conference at Paris, not representing the French Government, but his organisation. Mr. Lloyd George then spoke of Russia, mentioning that she had asked the Allies' forbearance. He appealed for unity, and not to begin by flinging valuable colleagues into the arms of the pacifists.

The adjournment motion was talked out.

CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, August 1.

A report by the Board of Agriculture on the crop prospects says that in France, Italy, Denmark and Sweden the yield is expected to be below the average. In Canada and the United States at present the condition of the crops is good and the yield is expected to be satisfactory. In Switzerland and Central Russia an average crop is expected.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

LONDON, August 2.

At a meeting of the China Association, the Chairman, Mr. E. Anderson, referred to the Board of Trade's refusal to pass shipments of China tea which had been arranged prior to the prohibition on the ground that the consignees in England had not paid for the tea prior to the prohibition of tea imports.

He said the tea had consequently been impounded in the London Docks for over two months.

The *Times*, commenting on the subject, says that since it was clearly impossible for a firm in London to pay for tea in course of shipment in order to forestall a prohibition order that was not notified, the Board of Trade's claim appeared to be utterly unreasonable. It was difficult to see any justification for making the tea itself useless to anybody after its arrival in England.

WEST RIVER FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1914.

A Report by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the West River Relief Fund, 1914 was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday, reading as follows:—

The accounts of this Fund, administered by a joint European and Chinese Committee, are published for general information. They show a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $5,934.89: this balance being less than the Contractor's retention (*vide* below) of $9,490.27, the account may be considered as closed. Some $242,000 of the total subscribed was expended on the immediate relief of destitution and repair of earth embankments—principally on the second item. This repair work was carried out on a plan which included such improvements as the time available to allow of the planting of new crops permitted, and the money was paid directly and publicly by our representatives to the representatives of the various districts concerned. In nearly all the cases the work stipulated for was inspected, either completed or in hand. Full reports by Mr. A. E. Wood were from time to time during 1914 and 1915 published in the Press.

There still remained a balance to the credit of the Fund of over $60,000 at the end of 1915, and it was decided to utilise this for the erection of a sample water gate of a permanent character. A site as typical as possible was selected at Fu Wan near Shiu Hing: and the gate was built by Messrs Sang Lee and Co. (Hongkong) to the design and under the supervision of Mr. D. Jaffé of the P.W.D., who had the assistance of other officers of his Department. The total cost of the gate was about $68,000—rather in excess of the balance of the Fund: the difference has been made good by the Hongkong Government. It is a piece of work that does credit to the Colony: and though there is little likelihood that it will be directly copied, the influence of the example will it is hoped make itself felt in the re-building of the subsidiary gates which are necessary to complete the system in the area of which the new gate is the key. Some such gates already exist in the ancient form.

Mr. Jaffé's work was purely voluntary: the only condition imposed was that a fee of $1,000 should be made over to the War Charities on his account when the work was completed.



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WEATHER FORECASTS.

The following extract is from the annual Report of the Royal Observatory for 1916, laid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday:—

The results of the comparison of the daily weather forecasts with weather subsequently experienced are given below, with the results of the previous five years:—

Year.	Complete Success.	Partial Success.	Partial Failure.	Total Failure.
	%	%	%	%
1911	59	29	11	2
1912	62	34	3	1
1913	66	28	3	3
1914	62	32	5	1
1915	54	37	8	1
1916	67	29	3	1

RAINFALL MAPS OF CHINA.

Mr. T. F. Claxton, Director of the Hongkong Royal Observatory, in his Report for 1916 says:—

Provisional monthly rainfall maps of China have been contructed, principally from data published by the Zikawei Observatory, and the records from stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

The results show that the wettest area is near the mouth of the Yangtze in January, becoming more and more south until in May the wettest district is a little to the north of Hongkong. In June it is farther north, and in July is in the neighbourhood of Pakhoi, in August and September it is apparently slightly to the south of Hongkong. In October and November it lies over the lower Yangtze Valley, and in December its position is doubtful, but probably somewhere between the lower Yangtze Valley and the south coast of China.

The driest area is in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Pechili in each month. The wettest month is June and the driest is December.

Returns from many more stations are necessary before detailed rainfall maps can be constructed. On May 18 a five-inch raingauge was sent to the Rev. O. Van De Velde, of the Roman Catholic Mission at Hokiao, Ortos, Mongolia, who had for several years noted the number of rainy days at his station, and after each fall of rain measured the depth to which it had penetrated into the ground, having no raingauge. Father Van De Velde now measures the rain or snow fall daily, and very kindly forwards the returns to Hongkong every month.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday the 5th August to the morning of Sunday the 12th August H.K.V.C.

Next for duty "B" Coy. H.K.V.R.

Orderly Officer Lieut. B. Branch.

PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Tuesday, 7th instant.—"A" and "B" Coys. Recruits, Machine Gun Section, Mounted Section, and Signallers on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Taikoo Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks at 5.15 p.m. for Tests of Elementary Musketry Training. Dress, Drill Order except Kowloon Dock Section which may parade in plain clothes. Officers and N.C. Os. will commence conducting the tests laid down in paras. 297-299 Chap. IV. Musketry Regulations Part I. 1909 (reprint 1912) Copies of the paras. referred to may be obtained on application at the Orderly Room.

Every man including exempted members must attend this parade. C. Sergt.-Majors will send to the Adjutant on 8th August a list of all absentees noting therein those absent from the Colony or on sick-leave.

Wednesday, 8th instant:—

All members of "D" Coy. will attend at the Cricket Club Pavilion at 5.15 p.m. for a lecture by C.S.M. F. L. Cook on Elementary Musketry Training. Dress: Plain Clothes, Rifles.

Thursday, 9th instant:—

Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall in at the monument at 5.30 p.m. and "C" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Olive Fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 10th instant:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

APPOINTMENT.

Pte. J. S. Jennings having joined is allotted Corps No. 660 and posted to Co. "A" Platoon No. 3 Section 12.

No. 229, Pte. G. A. Pentreath is permitted to resign on appointment as 2nd Lieutenant Indian Army Reserve of Officers with effect from 7th July, 1917.

TRANSFER.

No. 25, Pte. J. Hutchings is transferred to "D" Co.

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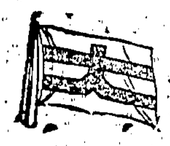
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North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

TRANS PACIFIC).

"PANAMA MARU"	Monday,	6th August at 3 p.m.
"MANILA MARU"	Thursday,	16th August at 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU."	Tuesday,	28th August at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU"	Wednesday,	8th Aug., at 10 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	Thursday,	9th Aug. at Noon.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore. Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Aug. 5, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	KAIFONG	Aug. 7, at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	Aug. 7, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Aug. 7, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Aug. 8, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Aug. 9, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Aug. 12, Daylight.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	*ESANG*	TUESDAY, Aug. 7, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	*TAKSANG*	FRIDAY, Aug. 10, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	*YUENSANG*	SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 p.m.

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SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

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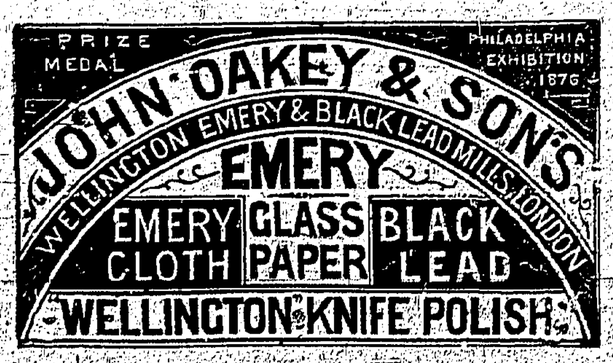
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†PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd September.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th October.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th October.

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	§SHIDZUOKA MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 13,500	FRIDAY, 17th August at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§IYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons. 12,500	THURSDAY, 9th August at 11 a.m.
	§KITANO MARU, Capt. Cope, Tons 16,000	SUNDAY, 26th August at 11 a.m.
KOBE	TAISHO MARU, Capt. Ogawa, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 16th August.
	ASAHI MARU, Capt. Kosaka, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.
LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA	FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE	
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO		

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, *Manager.*

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP *SKULE.*

FROM COLOMBO.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th August, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th August, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th August at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 2039

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship "TJIMANOEK" (26) having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Good remaining undelivered after noon, the 7th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th instant, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2006

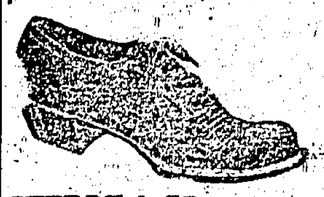
TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor of the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, *42 Great Russell Street, W.C.*; F. ALGAR, *11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.*; T. B. BROWNE & Co., Ltd., *163 Queen's Road, Victoria St.*; CLARKE, SON & PLATT, *85 Gracechurch St. E.C.*; G. STREET & Co., Ltd., *30 Cornhill*; GORDON & GOTCH, *15 St. Bride St., E.C.*; ROBERT WATSON, *150 Fleet Street*; C. MITCHELL & Co., *Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.*; D. J. KEYMER & Co., *3 Whitefriars St., E.C.*; MATHER & CROWTHER, Ltd., *10, 11, 12 New Bridge St., E.C.*

SCOTLAND:—FRED. L. STROUT, *8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.*

PARIS AND EUROPE: MATHEWS FRERE & Co., *18 Rue de la Grange, Batelé, Paris.*

NEW YORK:—T. B. BROWNE, Ltd., *Æolian Hall, West 42nd Street, New York City.*

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco.*

FOOCHOW:—BROCKET & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., *Colombo.*

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., *Singapore.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., *Manila.*

SHANGHAI:—MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.

JAPAN:—MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., *Kobe and Yokohama.*

CANTON:—PUSELL & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD.,
5 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles 1917,	Due London 1917.

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID,

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSE SAILINGS:—

Steamers.	Leave H'kong, about	Leave S'pore. about	Due at M'seilles, if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets, and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th, - FRIDAY, NOV. 16th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Prince's Buildings. Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en-route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents

Or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

A GERMAN ORGANISATION FOR INFLUENCING THE FOREIGN PRESS.

A persistent feature of the German propagandist literature earlier in the war was the reiterated statement that Germany was fighting against lies. Germans were so hysterical about "the lie" that it was some time before it became clear what they meant. What they did mean was, that on the outbreak of war Britain had very naturally cut the cables to America, so that it was no longer possible for Germany to send out to her agents by cable either secret instructions or her own account of events; her statements had to be sent by wireless in the face of the world. It was a matter which showed the enormous importance attached by Germans to their own propaganda, to the network of agencies whereby their own version of events and motives was to be spread throughout the world. Some of the steps taken by Germany in this behalf are pretty well known; in particular the organisation of the Press Bureau of the German Foreign Office under the notorious Dr. Hammann for influencing the Foreign Press, and the large secret service fund at the disposal of the Foreign Office for subsidizing papers abroad. The most characteristic German device was that whereby Germany acquired the ownership or control of one or more papers in some neutral country, which outwardly retained the air of newspapers of that country: these published articles in the German interest, which were then quoted in the German Press at home as proof of neutral opinion—a form of fraud which has now perhaps lost its utility, but which has been very useful to pro-German pacifists. A much more comprehensive German scheme, however, for influencing the Press abroad became known to the British Government early in 1914 and was published by them (Blue Book No. 9 of 1914 Cd. 7595). It is not, we fancy, as well-known as it deserves to be, and an outline of it may be of interest. Apart from the information received by the British Government, details of the scheme were published in the "Deutsche Export Revue" of 5th June, 1914: German official quarters found this publicity extremely inopportune and embarrassing, and orders were issued that the article was not to be reproduced or referred to in any way.

The scheme originated in the German belief that in certain foreign countries Germany could not obtain a fair hearing in the Press. Various plans were taken in hand to meet this, among them one to start a German-American Economic Society. Herr Ballin of the Hamburg-Amerika line was approached as to this, and he consented to take the matter up, but endeavoured to get the idea of a World Society ("Weltverein") substituted in its place. Differences however arose; Ballin dropped his larger scheme, and the plan of a German-Amerika Society was revived. Ballin, however, had only accepted defeat in appearance: what had really happened was that, at the request of very highly placed persons, his interest had been transferred to another more delicate and more or less secret organization, devised to undertake those duties of his "Weltverein" which concerned the German reputation abroad.

In February 1914 a meeting was held at the German Foreign Office, at which Dr. Hammann and the Foreign Secretary met representatives of most of the leading business concerns of Germany, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-Amerika, Deutsche Bank, Disconto Gesellschaft, Allgemeine Electricitats-gesellschaft, Siemens and Halske, Schuckert-Siemens, Krupp, etc. At this meeting a private company was formed with the purpose of "furthering German industrial prestige abroad." The directorate consisted of Privy Councillor von Borsig; Landrath Roetger (retired); and Herr Schacht, a Director of the Deutsche Bank; and there was a strong administrative board consisting largely of representatives of well-known business undertakings. The members were to subscribe £12,500 a year, which was in fact subscribed twice over, the Government were to add £12,500 from the Secret Service Fund. Wolff's Telegraph Bureau was to receive its German news exclusively from the new company; and an agreement was entered into with the Agence Havas that the latter would only publish news concerning Germany if supplied through Wolff. A similar arrangement was to be made if possible with Reuter: if Reuter declined, the Deutsche Eabellgesellschaft, a smaller German news agency which worked in agreement with Wolff, was to be financed by the new company to run a service in competition with Reuter in those countries where Reuter controlled telegraphic communications. In fact, cable news concerning Germany was, as far as possible, to be "cornered," a scheme of obvious utility prior to the initiation of a great war.

The Company was to issue the advertisements of its members only to those foreign papers which published German information originating exclusively from the new company, which was to be regarded as the only authentic source of information concerning all things German. This information was at first to be supplied free; it was hoped that later on, the papers supplied might pay. These advertisements represented a huge yearly sum of money; these, and free information supplied in the language of the country in question, would give an enormous advantage in that country to the "tame" papers and operate to depress the independent ones. The system was first to be applied in South America and the Far East; but its activity was intended ultimately to embrace the globe. German cable rates for Press telegrams sent on Sundays (known as "week-end" telegrams) to various countries were to be reduced in the interests of the new company; they were in fact reduced to the principal countries of both Americas, most of the German Colonies, and most of the British colonies and dependencies, exclusive of Australia and New Zealand, but inclusive of India. The scheme was thus the formation of a private company with official support, controlling an enormous revenue for the purposes of a pro-German newspaper propaganda. The revenue of the company would in fact be spent on secret service to popularise Germany abroad. And, incidentally, the door would be opened to a vast system of international blackmail."

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

IF YOU are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immmediate treatment through the blood. So don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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THE 'CHINA MAIL'

Can be obtained at the followin places in Hongkong:—

The Hongkong Hotel.
The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.
The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.
The Upper Peak Tram Station.
The Lower Peak Tram Station.
Wo Cheong (D'Aguilar Street).
Hung Cheong (Kowloon.)

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, August 15th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead electric fans and electric lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ld.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to— COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000@2/= $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.—Deputy Chairman.
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Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum,
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGKAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shangha. Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1916. 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund...	600,000

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 7 1917.

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 60,000,000=	(£5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 60,000,000=	(£5,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 9,237,149=	(£ 769,763

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

SANDJERMASIN,	RANGOON,
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOURABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Solo)
MAKASSAR,	TANDJONG-BALE,
MEDAN,	TEBING TINGGI (Deli)
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELOK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN,
PONTIANAK,	

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LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Agents

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1917.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL...	36,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	21,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTUNG-HSIEN	NAGASAKI
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
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KOBE	SYDNEY
LIAO-YANG	TIENLING
LONDON	TIENTSIN
LOS ANGELES	TOKIO
LYONS	TSINANFU
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 18, 1917.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING DONE AT THE 'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The Report of the Committee appointed by H.E. the Governor to enquire into the teaching of English in Government Schools was laid before the Legislative Council yesterday.

The Committee was instructed to inquire into the teaching of the English language to Chinese boys in Government schools, and to examine the question whether by a reduction in the number of other subjects more time can be devoted to such teaching.

The Committee consisted of the Director of Education (Chairman), the Hon. Mr P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr Lau Chu-pak, Mr Piercy, Mr W. J. Hinton, Mr F. M. H. Holman, Mr E. A. R. Ponsonby-Fane and Mr G. Ralphs (secretary.)

The Committee met eleven times, and visited Queen's College, Ellis Kadoorie School, Saiyingpun School, and Wanchai School. They also visited St. Joseph's College for the purpose of comparison.

The Committee report:—We find that the following are the only Government Schools of any importance which are concerned with the teaching of English to Chinese boys:—Queen's College, Ellis Kadoorie, Saiyingpun, Yaumati and Wanchai District Schools. These four Schools and the Lower School at Queen's College are very similar. They admit boys subject to a certain prescribed knowledge of Chinese and to certain rules as to age, and give them a five years' course, in the case of Queen's College, a four years' course—in English subjects, Arithmetic and Chinese. The Upper School at Queen's College next takes up their education. Here they can follow a Full Course leading to the Matriculation Examination of the Hongkong University, or they can take the Commercial Course, which leads up to the University's Senior Local Examination.

Queen's College contains a Normal Class for training Chinese boys to be school masters. The students are recruited in the following way:—They are selected by open examination usually from Class I., at Queen's College. They serve for three years as pupil teachers on a salary beginning at $20 a month, under the supervision of the Normal Master at Queen's College. They attend the Normal School every morning until 11.30, where they receive both theoretical and practical instruction, which is continued with more emphasis on the practical side during the rest of the day in Queen's or a District School. On passing a final examination they are appointed teachers on a salary beginning at $40, and rising by increments or promotion to $170 per mensem; but there are very few appointments carrying the higher salaries. On ceasing to be pupil teachers, the masters enter a kind of probation stage in which they teach all day and attend evening classes at the Technical Institute. There they have to pass annual examinations, after three of which their education is considered to be complete. Failure to pass involves reduction of pay and, in the end, dismissal.

The Discipline and Organization in the District Schools were found to be excellent throughout, and the relations of boys to masters, satisfactory. But we regret to record our opinion that the general spirit and organization at Queen's College are not satisfactory and call for further investigation. There appears to be a lack of leadership, with the result that the College resembles an aggregation of classes rather than an organized unit.

The Curriculum.—At the District Schools we do not recommend any change in the present arrangement, and do not consider that too many subjects other than English are being taught, or that too much time is devoted to such subjects.

The learning by heart of poetry is of considerable educational value, but it should not be taught except where the English Staff can spare time to take the subject. Apart from this recommendation, no change is recommended for the Lower Classes. On the Commercial Side of Queen's College we recommend that Book-keeping should be no longer taught, and that some reduction should be made in the hours devoted to the study of Chinese: the time thus saved to be devoted to the teaching of English. We also recommend that Commercial Geography should be dropped, and that the general course in Geography for the University Senior Examination should be substituted. No change in the curriculum is proposed for the Full-side of the Upper School. These are not sweeping changes, and, apart from them, we recommend no modification of the curriculum.

The Methods employed are good in themselves, although often applied by the Chinese masters in too mechanical a manner. The methods of the English Staff seem perfectly adequate and modern, and we find no cause for complaint in this respect.

The Staff is defective in two respects. The proportion of masters to pupils is too low (even when not, as at present, reduced by absentees on war service), and the classes are too big. We recommend an increase of the Establishment sufficient to ensure that there shall always be at least one English teacher for every 120 boys, reckoning by the average attendance; and, further, that the maximum enrolment for each division of a class be reduced from 40 to 30. This reduction might be accomplished as follows:—By applying it in 1918 to Class 8 (the lowest); in 1919 to Classes 8 and 7; and so on until the change has become operative throughout the schools. We are of opinion that the employment of Chinese teachers in the Lower Classes might advantageously be extended. In regard to the Chinese masters, while recognising their industry and painstakingness, we find that they are insufficiently prepared for the work of teaching a foreign language.

Premises and Equipment.—Saiyingpun School is most unsuitably situated, being between two busy roads on a very narrow site, and opposite a row of noisy houses. The accommodation is insufficient and cannot be extended. We therefore recommend that it should be abandoned and a new school built in a more suitable site in the same District.

The recommendations for the reduction in the sizes of classes made above, call for the erection of an additional School. We recommend that it should be in the Western District.

Wantsai School needs better ventilation.

Some of the equipment in most of the schools needs renewal.

The Normal School.—We find that excellent work has been done by the Normal Master at Queen's College. But somewhat mechanical nature of the teaching given by the Chinese masters, and marked defects in their pronunciation and general education, call for special treatment. We recommend that the University be approached in order that a wider range of general studies may be available for Chinese who desire to become teachers of English. It is noteworthy that until recently the demand for Chinese masters in the Education Department resulted in pupil teachers being made Assistant Masters before the completion of their three years' course. This irregularity has had unfortunate results, and should be avoided in future.

The Salaries of both English and Chinese masters are insufficient, and we fear that unless they are increased there may be difficulty in getting the stamp of man required. The proportion of better-paid appointments is too small.

Medical Inspection of Schools.—It is well recognised at Home that certain physical defects common to school children render their instruction largely a waste of time and money. Among such are defective sight, deafness, adenoids, and bad teeth. There is also the question of infectious diseases. We consider it most desirable that proper provision should be made for the regular inspection of Chinese boys' schools.

General.—If the recommendations made above are carried out, they will considerably increase the expenditure on Education. Such an increase would not be unreasonable. This is proved by the small proportion of the total expenditure of the Colony now devoted to Education. Though an exact comparison is hard to make, the appended table shows that Hongkong does not compare favourably with other Crown Colonies in its gifts to Education.

The schools we have been considering provide an eight years' course for Chinese boys, by the results of which they can fairly be judged. It is not fair to judge them—as is sometimes done—by the attainments of candidates for employment who cannot produce evidence of having completed the course. A formal Certificate is given to every boy who has completed it.

We desire to record our appreciation of the services of Mr Ralphs as Secretary.

MOTORCYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres (all sizes) Rubber Solution, Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns, Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vœux Road, Central.

HONGKONG.

TO LET.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

DEVONIA.—No. 9, Peak Road. Six Roomed Bungalow, with garden and tennis court.

HOUSES in Shameen, Canton. Nos. 31 and 66.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 5, 1917. 1933

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Building.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

A HOUSE TO LET. Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, June 13, 1917.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital	£6,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,230
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo.

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1027

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, August 7th.—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 9th.—
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Tuesday, August 7.—
4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, August 10th.—
4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, August 6th.—
4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, August 9th.—
3 p.m. Bandaging Practice.
4 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
Officer in Charge of District.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 3, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire	2/7⅛
" On demand	2/7 13/16
" 30 days' sight	2/7 15/16
" 4 months' sight	2/8⅛
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/8⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	2/8⅛

On Paris—

On demand	366½
Credits, 4 months' sight	377

On New York—

On demand	63½
Credits, 60 days sight	——

On Bombay—

Wire	——
On demand	nom.

On Calcutta—

Wire	——
On demand	nom.

On Singapore—

On demand	112⅝

On Manila—

On demand	126

On Shanghai—

On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	——

On Yokohama—

On demand	123
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	44.
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$7.50 n.
Silver (per oz.)	40⅝ d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	20½ nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	½ % p.n.
Chinese Copper Cents	½ % p.n.
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	2½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhœa, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour	10 cents
Half hour	20 "
One hour	25 "
Three hours	50 "
Six hours	70 "
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour	0.60 cents.
Three hours	$1.00
Six hours	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

	With 2 Bearers.	With 4 Bearers.
Quarter hour	$0.15	$0.30
Half hour	0.20	0.40
One hour	0.30	0.60
Two hours	0.50	0.80
Three hours	0.70	1.00
Six hours	1.00	1.50
Day (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.)	1.50	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes	5 cents.
Quarter hour	10 "
Half hour	15 "
One hour	20 "
Every Subsequent hour	20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeible.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour	5 cents.
Half hour	15 "
Hour	20 "
Every subsequent hour	10 "

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than:—

To 4th mile—		
single	75 cents.	1 hour.
return	$1.00	2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—		
single	$1.20	2 hours.
return	$1.50	4 "
Beyond 6th to 9th mile—		
single	$1.75	2½ "
return	$2.00	5 "
Beyond 9th to 11th mile—		
single	$2.00	3 "
return	$2.50	7 "

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Taim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I—

	Not exceeding per passenger.
From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home	04 cents.
From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital	04
From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower	04 "
From Clock Tower to Race Couse	10 "
From Clock Tower to Bay View House	12 "
From Wanchai Market to Bay View House	08 "
From Bay View House to Quarry Bay	08 "

II.—In the City of Victoria

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	10 cents.
Half hour	10 "
One hour	20 "
Two hours	35 "
Three "	50 "
Four "	60 "
Five "	70 "
Six "	75 "
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
One hour	25 cents.
Two hours	45 "
Three "	60 "
Four "	75 "
Five "	85 "
Six "	90 "

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. $1.50

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

	Not exceeding per passenger.
Quarter hour	$.40
Half hour	.60
One hour	.80
Two hours	1.40
Three "	2.00
Four "	2.40
Five "	2.80
Six "	3.00
One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	5.00

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.63	29.65	29.66
Temperature	85	82	83
Humidity	79	84	83
Direction of Wind	e	s	w
Force	3	1	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.32	0.00	0.12

Highest open air temperature on the 2nd 88
Lowest open air temperature on the 3rd 82

F. CLAXTON *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 2, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at noon—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly over the Philippines, and, with few exceptions, has increased slightly elsewhere; it remains low over China generally, with indications of a depression centre to the N.W. of Haiphong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.12 inch. Total since January 1st, 60.98 inches, against an average of 53.02 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 4th August:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W winds, moderate; cloudy, generally, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Aug., 1917:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Aug. 3rd,	5.45 a.m.	7.13 p.m.
" 4th,	5.46 "	7.12 "
" 5th,	5.46 "	7.12 "
" 6th,	5.46 "	7.12 "
" 7th,	5.47 "	7.11 "
" 8th,	5.47 "	7.11 "
" 9th,	5.47 "	7.10 "
" 10th,	5.47 "	7.10 "
" 11th,	5.47 "	7.09 "
" 12th,	5.48 "	7.08 "
" 13th,	5.48 "	7.07 "
" 14th,	5.48 "	7.06 "
" 15th,	5.49 "	7.05 "
" 16th,	5.49 "	7.05 "
" 17th,	5.50 "	7.04 "
" 18th,	5.51 "	7.03 "
" 19th,	5.51 "	7.03 "
" 20th,	5.51 "	7.02 "
" 21st,	5.51 "	7.01 "
" 22nd,	5.51 "	7.00 "
" 23rd,	5.51 "	6.59 "
" 24th,	5.52 "	6.58 "
" 25th,	5.52 "	6.58 "
" 26th,	5.53 "	6.57 "
" 27th,	5.54 "	6.56 "
" 28th,	5.54 "	6.56 "
" 29th,	5.54 "	6.55 "
" 30th,	5.54 "	6.54 "
" 31st,	5.54 "	6.54 "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 3, 1917.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.	
W'lostock	6 a.	29.85	—	—	—	x	5	c
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.61	75	95	—	0	cf	
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.62	75	98	sw	1	c	
Gutslaff	"	29.60	78	95	wsw	1	c	
Sharp Pk	"	29.61	82	91	—	0	b	
Amoy	"	—	80	92	ssw	1	c	
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiboku	5 a.	29.63	75	96	—	0	b	
Taichu	"	29.68	75	—	ssw	2	c	
Tainan	"	29.68	75	—	ESE	2	c	
Koshun	"	29.66	79	—	WNW	2	c	
Pesendores	"	29.67	81	—	s	4	b	
Canton	6 a.	29.64	81	96	ESE	1	c	
Hongkong	"	29.65	82	84	s	1	c	
Gap Rock	"	29.64	—	—	sww	4	c	
Macao	"	29.61	81	96	sw	4	b	
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.54	81	92	ssw	4	b	
Tourane	"	29.62	84	—	—	0	b	
C. St. James	"	29.75	77	—	sew	4	b	
Aparri	6 a.	29.69	77	92	—	0	c	
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.73	79	93	—	0	r	
Legaspi	"	29.72	79	89	sw	2	c	
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.70	81	84	sw	4	c	
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.83	73	—	—	0	c	
Labuan	6 a.	29.78	80	93	s	2	c	

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 2, 1917.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet).

RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Temperature.

Hongkong, August 3, 1917.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	29.65
Do.	1 P.M.	29.63
Do.	4 P.M.	29.61
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	83
Do.	1 P.M.	84
Do.	4 P.M.	84
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	79
Do. (Wet bulb)	1 P.M.	79
Do. (Wet bulb)	4 P.M.	79
Do. MAximum		84
Do. Minimum (over night)		77

SHARE REPORT.

AUGUST 3RD, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quotations 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & S'hai $125	$665 a.	Interim of £2-8/- a/c 1917	6¼ p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Cantons $50	$340 a.	$7 final making $25 a/c 1915 and Interim of $18 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
North Chinas £5	T. 140	Int. div. of 15 % = 15/- at 3/8 5/16, $4.23 per share a/c 1916	5¼ p.c.
Unions $100	$833 a.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 a/c 1915 and Interim of $30 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Yangtszes $50	$196 b.	$15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1916	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fires $20	$143 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915	6¼ p.c.
Hongkong Fires $50	$305 b. $15 a.	$27 for 1915	8½ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$56	Int. of $5 a/c 1916-1917	16½ p.c.
Steamboats $15	$18	$1.25 for 1916	7 p.c.
Indo-Chinas:— (Preferred) £5	$40 a.	Final of 3/- a/c 1916	8 p.c.
(Deferred) £5	$10½	Final of 40/- a/c 1916	21 p.c.
"Shell" Transports £1	120/- b.	9/- final making 7/- a/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 28	——
"Star Ferry" $10	$29 sa.	$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30.4.16	5½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars $100	$96	$12 for 1916	7 p.c.
Malabon Sugars P. 50	$29 b.	P. 5 for 1916	12 p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans £1	34/6 b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	13¾ p.c.
Langkats rdrs. 10	T. 15 b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	7 p.c.
Raubs £1	$2.45 b.		6 p.c.
Tronoh Mines £1	25/6	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	——
Ural Caspians £1	32/	9 % for 1915	15 p.c.
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $50	$73½	8 % for 1915 & bonus $2	9 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks $	$117 b.	Final $2.50 & bonus $6, making $11 a/c 1916	9½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks T. 10	T. 78 s. d. b.	Tls. 9 for year ending 30.4.17	8 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS			
Hongkong Hotels $5	$98 b.	Final of $3 making $6 a/c 1916	6 p.c.
Central Estates $10	$95 s.	$7 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands $100	$91	Interim of $3½ a/c 1917	8 p.c.
Humphreys Estates $10	$6½ b.	50 cents for 1916	7½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands $30	$23	$2 for 1916	8 p.c.
West Points $50	$39 b.	Interim of $3 a/c 1917	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 92	6 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 182½ b.	Tls. 9 for year ending 31.10.16	5½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 136	Tls. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16	5 p.c.
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 15½ b. 16 s.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	6½ p.c.
Ytngtszepoos T. 5	T. 5½ b.		——
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos 12	$7	70 cts. for 1916	8½ p.c.
Light & Powers $5	$4½	p.c. for year ending 28-2-06	——
China-Providents $10	$7.90 b. & sa.	70 cents for 1916	8 p.c.
Dairy Farms $5	$23	$3 for year ending 31-7-16	13 p.c.
Green Islands $7½	$7.30 b. 7.40 a. 7.35 sa.	80 cents for 1916	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $10	$48 b.	$2½ a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	6 p.c.
Hongkong Ices $25	$151	$11 on a/c 1916	——
Hongkong Ropes $10	$27½	$1 final and bonus $1, making $3	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways £/-	$6.40 sa.	Interim of 2 % a/c 1917	9½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$3.0		——
Peak Tramways $10	$9.10	7 % for 1916/1917	7½ p.c.
do. (new) $1	90 cents		
Steam Laundry $5	$3.40 b.	25 cents for 1915/1916	6½ p.c.
Union Watchouse $7	$13	12½ % for 1916	10 p.c.
Watsons $11	$6 b.	10 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell $7.25	$	60 cents for 1915/1916	——

sa.—sellers, sa.—sales b.—buyers.

Telegraphic Add.: "RIALTO." MOXON & TAYLOR.
Telephone No. 990.—P.O.B. No. 111. Share and General Brokers.

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